



ACR Multi-Strategy Quality Return (MQR) Fund

Class A: MQRAX

Class I: MQRIX

Summary Prospectus

April 1, 2017

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <http://mqrfund.com/summary-prospectus/>. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-855-955-9552 or by sending an e-mail request to www.mqrfund.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 1, 2017, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objectives

The investment objectives of the ACR Multi-Strategy Quality Return (MQR) Fund (the "Fund") are to preserve capital during periods of economic decline, and to provide above average absolute and relative returns in the long run. Return objectives are subordinate to the objective of preserving capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled "Class A Shares Purchase Programs" on page 22 of the Statutory Prospectus.

	Class A Shares	Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>		
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None	None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 90 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	2.00%	2.00%
Wire fee	\$20	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15	\$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>		
Management fees	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%	None
Other expenses ¹	1.00%	1.05%
Shareholder service fee	0.02%	0.07%
Dividend and interest expense on short sales	0.24%	0.24%
All other expenses	0.74%	0.74%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.09%	0.09%
Total annual fund operating expenses¹	2.34%	2.14%
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed ²	(0.64%)	(0.64%)
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses¹	1.70%	1.50%

1 The total annual fund operating expenses and the total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expense to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

2 The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.40% and 1.25% of the average daily net assets of Class A and Class I shares of the Fund, respectively. This agreement is in effect until March 31, 2018, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Fund's advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A Shares	\$738	\$1,206	\$1,699	\$3,051
Class I Shares	\$153	\$608	\$1,091	\$2,422

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to preserve capital during periods of economic decline. In seeking to preserve capital, ACR Alpine Capital Research, LLC ("ACR Alpine Capital Research", "ACR" or the "Advisor") seeks to identify and avoid "permanent loss." The Advisor considers permanent loss to refer to two general types of economic losses through a full market cycle: (i) the impairment of the fundamental value of a security and (ii) the payment of a speculative (higher) price to acquire the fundamental value of a security. The Advisor considers the fundamental value of a security to be impaired when the earning power of an enterprise or security permanently declines, or the assets of an enterprise must be sold or written down for a loss. The Advisor considers a security's price to be speculative when it is inordinately high relative to the Advisor's estimated fundamental value of the security. In addition, the Advisor evaluates the financial condition of the enterprise or security in which the Fund invests to determine its ability to withstand difficult economic conditions.

The Fund also seeks to provide above average absolute and relative returns in the long run.

- "Above average absolute returns" means returns higher than a "fair" equity-like return (i.e. the stock market returns over a full market cycle) commensurate with the risk of investing in equities in the long run. There is no assurance the Fund will provide above average absolute returns in the long run. In seeking above average absolute returns, the Advisor assigns a required return to each of the securities it selects for investment based on the Advisor's assessment of the risk of the security. The weighted average required return of the portfolio becomes the absolute return expectation for the Fund. The Advisor then seeks to purchase each security at a discount to its estimated intrinsic value, to assure a margin of safety against a return below its assigned required absolute return expectation.
- "Above average relative returns" means returns higher than returns of an equity market benchmark in the long run. The Advisor has selected the MSCI All-Country World Index ("MSCI ACWI Index") as the Fund's benchmark because it is a broad proxy for the world equity market. In seeking above average relative returns, the Advisor engages in research to identify companies and securities which are undervalued by the securities markets.
- The Advisor defines "long run" as a period which includes a full economic cycle of expansion and contraction in the output and equity market prices of the global economies represented in the Fund.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund pursues its investment objectives by investing its assets in equity securities, debt securities, derivative securities, cash and cash equivalents. The Fund is not limited by security type, issuer size or geographic location, and may invest in securities of issuers in emerging markets as well as developed markets. The Advisor seeks to identify companies and securities which are undervalued by the securities markets. The Fund's Advisor estimates the intrinsic value of companies and invests in securities across the capital structure, including related derivative securities, which the Advisor believes provide an optimal combination of return and risk. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Advisor engages in an extensive search process across global markets for companies with desirable investment characteristics. The Advisor also conducts research on the financial and business characteristics of potential and current investments. The Fund may hold a significant amount in cash or cash equivalents in markets where the Advisor cannot find enough securities that meet its risk and return thresholds.

Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. The Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity and credit quality and the Fund may purchase high yield securities, commonly referred to as “junk bonds”, that are rated below investment grade by at least one of Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), Standard & Poor’s, a division of McGraw Hill Companies Inc. (“S&P”) or Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”) (or if unrated, determined by the Advisor to be of comparable credit quality). The Fund may invest in bank loans and loan participations. The Advisor may also invest in derivative securities which include, but are not limited to, futures, options, swaps (including total return swaps) and forward contracts. The Advisor may utilize derivatives to profit from expected price appreciation or depreciation of an underlying security, to generate a desired return stream, to generate incremental income, or to create a desired excess return spread over a market average yield or estimated fair return.

The Fund may also invest in other types of financing instruments such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, American Depository Receipts, European Depository Receipts, and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). In addition, the Advisor may use a short selling strategy for a portion of the Fund. The Fund will engage in two general types of short positions: directional and arbitrage. Directional short selling refers to selling short securities or groups of securities based on the Advisor’s assessment that the prices of the securities are significantly higher than their intrinsic values. Arbitrage short selling refers to selling short securities the Advisor considers to be overpriced in combination with related long positions in securities the Advisor considers to be underpriced, seeking to profit when the prices of the two securities converge. The Advisor may also invest in arbitrage or event-related securities, using fundamental analysis of the intrinsic values of companies to seek to profit from securities it deems to be relatively mispriced due to the market under or overestimating the successful completion of corporate events, including mergers, takeovers, tender offers, leveraged buyouts, spin-offs, liquidations and other corporate reorganizations.

The Advisor emphasizes “quality” when making investment decisions for the Fund. The Advisor defines the quality of a security by the reliability of the cash flows or assets which are the basis of the security’s estimated intrinsic value. The Advisor defines the quality of an investment by the price paid for the estimated intrinsic value received. The Advisor believes a quantifiable margin of safety is the hallmark of a quality investment. For equity investments, the Advisor’s estimated intrinsic value of a company must be significantly greater than its price. For higher rated fixed income investments, the Advisor believes an issuer’s available resources must be significantly greater than the interest and principal due the investor. For lower rated fixed income investments selling below their principal value, the Advisor believes the value of the assets backing an issue must be significantly greater than its price. For other types of investments and as a general rule, the Advisor believes the probability of achieving a return commensurate with the risk taken must be very high.

The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), which means that it may invest more of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than “diversified” funds.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Market risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. Derivatives can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund’s other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, additional risks are associated with derivatives trading that are possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments. These additional risks include illiquidity risk and counterparty credit risk. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the Fund’s performance. Financial reform laws have changed many aspects of financial regulation applicable to derivatives. Once implemented, new regulations, including margin, clearing, and trade execution requirements, may make derivatives more costly, may limit their availability, may present different risks or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of these instruments. The extent and impact of these regulations are not yet fully known and may not be known for some time.

Equity risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Small-cap and mid-cap company risk. The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Fixed income securities risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

High yield ("junk") bond risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. Junk bonds often trade at a substantial discount to their face value because the market perceives a high likelihood that their issuers will default.

Bank loans and loan participations risk. Bank loans and loan participations are subject to credit risk, including the risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Also, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults. Although the loans may be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. In addition, in the event an agent bank becomes insolvent, a bank loan could be subject to settlement risks or administrative disruptions that could adversely affect the Fund's investment. It may also be difficult to obtain reliable information about a bank loan or loan participation.

Many loans are relatively illiquid or subject to restrictions on resale and may be difficult to value, which will have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular bank loans or loan participations when necessary to meet redemption requests or liquidity needs, or to respond to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Bank loans may also be subject to extension risk and prepayment risk.

ETF risk. Investing in an ETF will provide the Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

Convertible securities risk. Convertible securities are subject to market and interest rate risk and credit risk. When the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security decreases the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its yield and other fixed income characteristics, and is more susceptible to credit and interest rate risks. When the market price of such equity security rises, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its equity conversion features and be more exposed to market risk. Convertible securities are typically issued by smaller capitalized companies with stock prices that may be more volatile than those of other companies.

Preferred stock risk. Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred stock is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred stock, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

Warrants and rights risk. Warrants may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. The prices of warrants and rights may fluctuate as a result of speculation or other factors. Warrants and rights can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of their underlying securities and therefore are highly volatile and speculative investments. If a warrant or right expires without being exercised, the Fund will lose any amount paid for the warrant or right. If the Fund owns common stock of a company, failing to exercise rights to purchase common shares would result in the dilution of the Fund's interest in the issuing company. The market for rights is not well developed, and the Fund may not always realize full value on the sale of rights.

Foreign investment risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include American Depository Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs"). Un-sponsored ADRs involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Emerging market risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have less government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

Currency risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Real estate investment trust (REIT) risk. The Fund's investment in REITs will subject the Fund to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses.

Short sales risk. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

Arbitrage and event-driven risk. Employing arbitrage strategies involves the risk that anticipated opportunities do not turn out as planned, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to the Fund. With respect to event-driven strategies, the Advisor's evaluation of the outcome of a proposed corporate event, whether it be a merger, reorganization, regulatory issue or other event, may prove incorrect and the Fund's return on the investment may be negative. If the proposed corporate event appears likely not to be consummated, in fact is not consummated, or is delayed, the market price of the security may decline sharply, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Even if the Advisor's judgment regarding the likelihood of a specific outcome proves correct, the expected event may be delayed or completed on terms other than those originally proposed, which may cause the Fund to lose money or fail to achieve a desired rate of return. These risks may be realized for a variety of reasons, such as the inability to finance a transaction, lack of regulatory approval from state, federal or international agencies or failure of shareholders to approve a transaction.

Liquidity risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. In addition, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Valuation risk. The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued by the Fund using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology.

Management and strategy risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Advisor in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

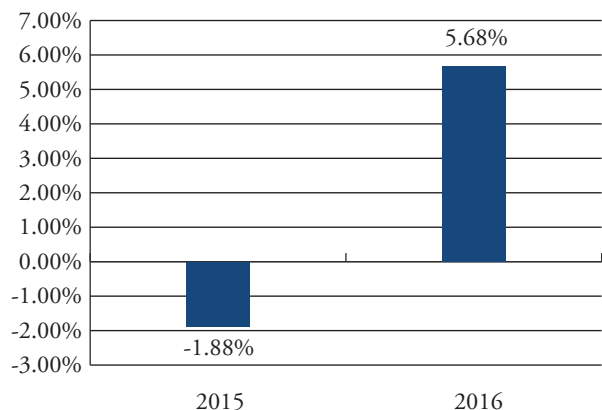
Non-diversification risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class I shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.mqrfund.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-855-955-9552. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares

For each calendar year at NAV



Class I Shares		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	3.61%	Quarter Ended 09/30/2016
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(2.45)%	Quarter Ended 09/30/2015

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2016	One Year	Since Inception December 31, 2014
Class I Shares Return Before Taxes	5.68%	1.83%
Class I Shares Return After Taxes on Distributions*	5.30%	1.64%
Class I Shares Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	3.53%	1.39%
Class A Shares Return Before Taxes	(0.61)%	(1.29)%
HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.54%	2.23%
MSCI ACWI Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.48%	3.19%

* After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Class I will vary from returns shown for Class I.

Investment Advisor

ACR Alpine Capital Research, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Nicholas Tompras, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, Willem Schilpzand, CFA, Portfolio Manager, Tim Piechowski, CFA, Portfolio Manager, Mark Unferth, Portfolio Manager, and Neel Shah, Portfolio Manager, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Tompras, Mr. Schilpzand and Mr. Piechowski have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in December 2014. Mr. Unferth and Mr. Shah have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since February 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$5,000	\$100
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$5,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	\$100
Gift Account For Minors	\$5,000	\$100
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$10,000	\$100
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$10,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$10,000	\$100
Gift Account For Minors	\$10,000	\$100

In addition, the Fund has set a minimum of \$1,500 for initial purchases of shares through certain approved financial intermediaries (*i.e.*, a supermarket, investment advisor, financial planner or consultant, broker, dealer or other investment professional and their agents) authorized by the Fund to receive purchase orders. Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.